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the conclusion that *Nectosaurus* is not a young form of *Thalattosaurus* as the author suspected when he wrote his memoir on the *Thalattosauria*.

Callibrachion.—F. von Huene has restudied¹ the original specimen of *Callibrachion gaudryi* Boule and Glan. from the figure published in *Mem. Soc. d'Hist. Nat. d'Autun*, 1893, Taf. 3, and has republished this figure as a page plate. He was led to this study by the fact that the three incongruous characters of coronoid process of the mandible, opisthocœlous cervicals and the presence of only about 20 presacral vertebræ being assigned to the form and on these characters it had been assigned to the *Protorosauria* by earlier authors and later to the *Pelycosauria* and here it is placed by Case in his "Revision of the *Pelycosauria*." Huene comes to the conclusion that the form is a close relative of *Paleohatteria*.

"Hieraus folgt, dass *Callibrachion* nicht zu den *Pelycosaurien* gehören kann, sondern sich *Paleohatteria* sehr nahe anschliesst und wohl als einer ihrer direkten Nachkommen aufzufassen ist."

He is then of the opinion that the earlier authors were right in assigning *Callibrachion* to the *Protorosauria*. There are 23 presacral vertebræ which are amphicœlous as in the *Paleohatteria*. The coronoid process is wanting in *Callibrachion*.

ROY L. MOODIE.

PARASITOLOGY

The Sleeping Sickness Bureau, recently established in London, has begun the publication of a bulletin. The first number (October, 1908) is devoted to a review of the "Chemotherapy of Trypanosomiasis." The treatment of trypanosomiasis in man, the biological accommodation of trypanosomes to chemotherapeutic agents and the treatment of experimental animals are considered in succession. A bibliography of some 200 titles concludes the number. Future issues of the bulletin will include all the current literature of trypanosomiasis.

The following items excerpted from the summary of this mass of experimental material are of primary biologic interest. The use of any trypanocide by itself can not be justified. Combined therapy has the advantage that each drug can be used in smaller doses. The alternation of trypanocidal agents avoids the habituation of the parasites to a single remedy which has been thor-

¹ *Centralblatt für Mineral. Geol. Paleontologie*, 1908, No. 17.